

FLOOR PROCEDURE IN THE 104TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION; COMPILED BY THE RULES COMMITTEE DEMOCRATS—Continued

Bill No.	Title	Resolution No.	Process used for floor consideration	Amendments in order
H.R. 3517	Military Construction Appropriations FY 1997	H. Res. 442	Open	N/A
H.R. 3540	Foreign Operations Appropriations FY 1997	H. Res. 445	Open	N/A
H.R. 3562	The Wisconsin Works Waiver Approval Act	H. Res. 446	Restrictive	N/A
H.R. 2754	Shipbuilding Trade Agreement Act	H. Res. 448	Restrictive	1R
H.R. 3603	Agriculture Appropriations FY 1997	H. Res. 451	Open	N/A

* Contract Bills, 67% restrictive; 33% open. ** All legislation 1st Session, 53% restrictive; 47% open. *** All legislation 2d Session, 65% restrictive; 35% open. **** All legislation 104th Congress, 57% restrictive; 43% open. ***** Restrictive rules are those which limit the number of amendments which can be offered, and include so-called modified open and modified closed rules as well as completely closed rules and rules providing for consideration in the House as opposed to the Committee of the Whole. This definition of restrictive rule is taken from the Republican chart of resolutions reported from the Rules Committee in the 103d Congress. N/A means not available.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 3603 and that I may include tabular and extraneous material.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Mexico?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). Pursuant to House Resolution 451 and rule XXIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3603.

The Chair designates the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GOODLATTE] as Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, and requests the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. LINDER] to assume the chair temporarily.

□ 1603

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3603) making appropriations for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1997, and for other purposes with Mr. LINDER (Chairman pro tempore) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered as having been read the first time.

Under the rule, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. SKEEN] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] will each be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. SKEEN]

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to bring before the House today

H.R. 3603, a bill making appropriations for fiscal year 1997 for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies.

This bill is the product of 15 days of hearings conducted in March and April. We have published seven volumes of hearing records totaling 5,775 pages, with all the budget presentations and the full testimony of 304 witnesses including 19 Members of Congress.

Mr. Chairman, the bill was voted out of the subcommittee unanimously on May 30 and from the full committee on June 6. It was filed on June 7 and the copies of the bill, as amended, and the report have been available since Monday morning.

Our original allocation required us to cut nearly \$1 billion in budget authority from \$13 billion in discretionary spending, a nearly impossible task. However, our allocation situation improved considerably up to the day of the full committee markup, making our situation still difficult but much better than the original one, and for that I want to thank the gentleman from Louisiana, Chairman LIVINGSTON, for his help and his understanding of our situation.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make clear for the benefit of all my colleagues, because we had several inquiries today, that the extra allocation mentioned in the press this morning is already factored in our bill. No extra allocation was given to this subcommittee that was not already factored into the full committee markup last week.

The bill totals \$52.7 billion in budget authority, which is \$10.4 billion less than fiscal year 1996, and \$5.8 billion less than the administration requested. The mandatory spending total in the bill is \$39.9 billion and the discretionary is \$12.8 billion.

This bill meets our targets for both budget authority and outlays. In discretionary spending the bill reduces the budget authority by \$509 million and outlays by \$228 million from fiscal year 1996.

Our priorities for funding this year, I think, are shared by most Members of the House, regardless of party. They are nutrition, food safety, research, rural development and the maintenance of programs that keep American agriculture strong and progressive.

Like all the appropriations subcommittees, we were severely hampered by the very late arrival of the Administration's budget, and complicating our task was the fact that the Administration budget proposal did not

reflect the reality of the recently passed farm bill.

Mr. Chairman, I would like now to summarize some of the major spending and saving elements of the bill.

The reorganizing and streamlining of the Department of Agriculture, which began in the Bush administration, continues. Some 43 agencies have been reduced to 29, and the work force has been reduced by 10,000 staff years since 1993. Our bill reduced Farm Service Agency salaries by more than \$48 million from fiscal year 1996.

Nearly two-thirds of the USDA budget is spent on nutrition and feeding programs, mainly mandatory programs such as food stamps and school lunch. WIC—the Women, Infants and Children feeding program—is a discretionary account but it may be the most important one we have in our jurisdiction. WIC is maintained at last year's funding level but with a substantial carryover. Some of this carryover may be directed to other critical programs at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Child nutrition programs, including school lunch, school breakfast, and the child and adult food programs are funded at \$8.7 billion.

Spending on rural development has been reduced by more than \$258 million from fiscal year 1996 but we have consolidated programs and given the administration the flexibility it requested to better meet the requirements of each individual State.

Before I conclude, Mr. Chairman, I must say I read with considerable disappointment statements in the press attributed to Secretary Glickman regarding funding levels for rural development. When I met with the Secretary about a month ago to discuss the Fund for Rural America, he was not able to indicate what plans the administrations had for this new \$100 million program, even though he personally lobbied for its inclusion in the Farm Bill 3 months earlier. The administration also continues to ignore the serious problem for loan programs caused by the rise of interest rates.

Furthermore, the subcommittee was told back in February that an additional \$36 million would be transferred from WIC carryover funds into rural and water and sewer programs, which the administration claims he is a very high priority with them. This authority was given to USDA in the fiscal year 1996 appropriations bill and, as of last week, those funds have still not been transferred.

I would strongly suggest to the Secretary, with the best of intention, that